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TRAVELLERS TO ITALY.

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[Hoare, (Sir) Richard Colt]

# HINTS

TO

## TRAVELLERS

IN

## ITALY.

BY

R. C. H.

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## P R E F A C E.

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EVERY traveller ought to have two objects in view: the one, to amuse himself: the other, to impart to his friends the information he has gained. Under these impressions, I submit to the public this short abstract from the Journals I kept during a long residence in Italy, which must be considered rather as a retrospect, than a prospect of that delightful region.





## INTRODUCTION.

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AFTER a war of plunder and desolation, which has pervaded Europe for the last twenty years, the gates of IMPERIAL ROME are again opened to the traveller. Many of my countrymen will go thither ; some from motives of novelty and information, and others, who have visited Rome and Italy in the days of their prosperity, from a desire of seeing how far the system of spoliation has been carried by order of the modern VERRES. Many of the latter will, I fear, too frequently have cause

to exclaim, *Dolet meminisse*, especially when they enter the portal of the stately Vatican, and call to their recollection the pedestals, which once were graced with a LAOCOON, an ANTINOUS, and an APOLLO. But the young tourist will not experience these distressing sensations ; he will gaze with rapture on what remains ; and much, undoubtedly, still remains within the precincts of the Vatican, both to amuse his eye, and cultivate his taste. RAFAELLO and MICHEL ANGELO still retain their exalted situations, and still live to instruct the artist, and astonish the less enlightened traveller.

As I can scarcely flatter myself with the hopes of being an eye witness of the present condition of Italy or Rome,

and must probably be contented with the recollection of those happy years which I devoted to the contemplation of the numerous objects of attraction, both natural and artificial, with which that once powerful country abounds : I have ventured to put some of those recollections to the press ; hoping that they may contribute, in some degree, to the information of the inexperienced tourist, or at least tend to smooth his rugged way, and alleviate some of the difficulties which he would unavoidably experience in so long and distant an expedition.



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HINTS, &c.

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PLATE 2

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HINTS  
TO  
TRAVELLERS IN ITALY.

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SUA CUIQUE VOLUNTAS.

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THERE are very few people, having a distant expedition in view (and especially if pleasure or information be the object), who do not endeavour to chalk out some general course of proceeding, and to gain some previous information



respecting the nature of the countries, through which they intend to travel. Each will have his own particular pursuit, and it will very seldom happen that two travellers, for any length of time, shall have the same. One man, whose views are senatorial and political, will endeavour to investigate the constitution and governments of the Continental powers ; another will be desirous of tracing the history and vicissitudes of the towns of Italy, by the ruinous vestiges which may still remain of them ; a third will contemplate the works of art, both in sculpture and painting with which Italy abounds ; a fourth will devote his time to the pencil, and the beauties of nature ; others will range over the regions



of botany, mineralogy, and geology, but *all* will agree in one general pursuit : that of health and amusement.

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### MAPS *and* BOOKS.

EVERY traveller will allow that these are absolutely necessary : but as the latter article is rather cumbrous in its carriage, a good choice of those books which are likely to prove the most useful, though perhaps not the most entertaining, must be selected, and on this occasion, the *utile* ought to be preferred to the *dulce*.

General maps of France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, may be procured from every Geographer : and a

general map will be sufficient for the generality of tourists : but should any one, like myself, through antiquarian curiosity, wish to explore more minutely the interior detail of any particular district, maps on a more enlarged scale should be procured in the capitals of the countries through which he travels.

The most useful book, in my time, was an Itinerary through Europe, by an old traveller, *Monsieur Dutens*, entitled, *Itinéraire des Routes les plus fréquentées, ou Journal de plusieurs Voyages aux Villes principales de l'Europe, depuis 1768, jusqu'en 1783, Londres, 1786, cinquième édition*; and it is to be hoped that this necessary *vade mecum* will be reprinted with

additions, for the use of the modern traveller.\*

The list of those writers who have composed general tours over the continent are very numerous ; the best of an old date are *Keysler* and *Misson* ; who have been in a great measure supplanted by many modern authors.† Amongst these, I cannot hesitate in

\* To the tourist of the present day, I would recommend a copy of the last edition of this work, interleaved, for the purpose of inserting any additional lines of road, &c. that may occur to him during his route.

† Amongst the most conspicuous and meritorious of these, I must place Mr. Eustace, who in the year 1813 published a *Tour through Italy*, in two quarto volumes : and for the more portable convenience of travellers, it is to be hoped that it will shortly be reprinted in octavo size.

placing my friend and neighbour, Mr. Coxè, at the head of those who have described the picturesque Cantons of Switzerland. With the assistance of his excellent Map, and the *Dictionnaire de la Suisse*, the traveller may rest contented: but should natural history be the object of his pursuit, the works of *Bourrit*, and *Monsieur de Saussure* may be added to his travelling library.

With respect to ITALY, if the enlightened scholar should ask me, “what book would prove the most useful to him in point of classical information?” I should at once recommend *Cluverii Geographia*,\* which,

\* Philippi Cluverii Italia et Sicilia Antiqua, 3 vol. folio. Lugd. Bat. 1624.

by containing various maps, and copious extracts from the Greek and Roman authors, relating to the history of each individual town, becomes a library of itself. There is also a general description of Italy by *Leonardo Alberti*, written in Italian; and a *Dictionnaire d'Italie* in French. Each particular district has had its native historian; and wherever the town contains objects worthy of publick attention, a *Guide* for travellers will universally be found.

The list of authors who have employed their time and talents in illustrating the history and antiquities of Rome is very copious. Amongst the most esteemed and useful are, *Roma Vetus ac recens*, by *Donati*; *Roma*



*Antica*, by *Nardini* ; *Roma Moderna*, by *Venuti* ; and a learned work written by Andrew Lumisden, Esq. after a long residence at Rome, which is descriptive of that city and its environs, and is illustrated with maps, plans, &c.\* The extensive province of Latium has been amply illustrated in a work entitled, *Vetus Latium*, by *Corradino* ; and a less detailed description of the same district, embellished by her own designs and etchings, has been published by one of our countrywomen, Miss Knight.†

On arriving at Naples, the tourist

\* Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome, and its Environs, by Andrew Lumisden, Esq. 4to. London, 1797.

† A Description of Latium, or La Campagna di Roma, 4to. London, 1805.

will find numerous guide-books to direct his course both within the city, and to its very classical and interesting environs. Should he wish to extend his travels to Sicily, it will be necessary to select a few of the best works relating to that Island. *Fazellus* stands the first on the list of native historians. The *Lexicon Topographicum Siculum*, would form an useful appendage to the former. Of the more modern writers, who have laid the result of their travels before the public, I should consider those of the Prince of *Torremuzza*, the Baron *Reidesel*, and Monsieur *De Non* as the most useful : but I must not omit those of our own countrymen *Brydone* and *Swinburne*.

The island of MALTA will now

more than ever claim the attention of the English traveller, as forming a part of his own dominions. The most esteemed general history of the island is written by *Abela*, and the best account of the Order of Malta, with the noble achievements of its knights, by *Vertot*. Were I to particularize the numerous publications respecting the different states and provinces of Italy, my *brochure* would extend far beyond its intended limits : but as the design of it is to state to my countrymen what may be both *useful* and *needful* during their journey through Italy : and as all will allow that information is the *summum desideratum* of every tourist, I shall extract from my Italian Topographical Cata-



logue, a list of those books which I think will prove most conducive to general knowledge, and insert them at the end of this volume.

Having in a slight degree provided the traveller with the means of information : let us now consider the means of travelling.

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### WAYS *and* MEANS.

UNDER this head I shall consider first the WAYS, of travelling, and secondly, the MEANS by which the journey may be accomplished. The way of travelling must be *en voiture*, or in some sort of carriage. Families, of course, as well as single gentlemen of fortune, will indulge themselves with the comforts of a strong built English

coach, chaise, or barouche : whilst others, who may have the same curiosity, though perhaps not the same purse, must content themselves with a French *cabriolet*\* which is a very convenient and cheap vehicle for a single man and his servant. Some advice may also be requisite respecting servants. Families and people of fortune will do well in taking a *courier*, versed in foreign languages, as an addition to the confidential domestics of their own suite : and if only one servant is thought necessary, I should recommend a foreigner as the most

\* A large assortment of these carriages was always kept either for hire or sale, at the great Inn at Calais : but perhaps, if a long journey is intended, it would not be prudent to trust to a second-hand carriage : as a new one might be purchased at Paris. I have also

likely to facilitate the difficulties of a journey on the Continent : and of all foreigners, perhaps the natives of Switzerland or Germany would be found the most useful and accommodating. But should any traveller make a long *séjour* in Italy, and feel inclined to visit the interior and more picturesque provinces, he will find great advantage in taking with him an Italian servant *chi sa fare la cucina*, or in other words, who understands a little of the art of cookery.

Having mentioned the *ways* of travelling, I shall now add a few words

known some inconvenience arise from a crane-necked carriage, as well as from entire hoop wheels, neither of which can be easily mended by an Italian blacksmith.

about the *means*. Money, the *primum mobile*, and *sine quâ non*, of human life, must be provided, otherwise the wheels will turn but slowly. There were in my travelling days two modes by which the necessary provision was made, and I conclude, that the same modes are still in practice ; either by procuring letters of credit from your banker in London on his correspondents residing in the chief cities abroad : or by furnishing yourself with circular bills of exchange, which are equally payable at the houses of the different bankers and merchants on the continent. These, in former days, were furnished by the banking houses of Herries and of Hammersley, in London ; and I have no doubt but that

the same useful system of accommodation is still continued. Other letters of a different nature may prove very useful, and which may be procured by a proper application, at the Secretary of State's Office. I allude to letters of recommendation to the foreign Embassadors, Envoys, and Ministers at the different Courts.

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### PLAN OF PROCEEDING.

THE capital of the French kingdom ever was the first object of the tourist's attention; and, owing to the vast accumulation of works of art and *virtù*, is now become more worthy than ever of notice. Paris, therefore, will be the traveller's first halting place; from



whence he will form future plans, and future excursions. But as all have not time at command, it may be useful to point out how much country may be explored in a certain space of time, and how that time may be employed to the best advantage.

To those who can give up only *one* winter to foreign travel, I will beg leave to recommend the following outline.

I would leave England the end of April, and devote the month of May to Paris, where I should suppose that time, if well and assiduously employed, would amply satisfy the curiosity. From Paris I would proceed through Lyons to Geneva, or rather to Secheron, where there is an excellent

hotel on the banks of the lake, and where every necessary assistance could be procured to facilitate a tour through the different Cantons of Switzerland. The months of June, July, and August might be pleasantly spent in exploring the picturesque scenery of Helvetia,\* and the rude Alps might be traversed during the early part of the month of September.† Since the late system of

\* As no regular posts are established in this country, it would be advisable to hire a carriage, with horses, at Secheron, accompanied by a driver who understands the French and German languages, and who would take upon himself all charges at so much per day or week.

† The old, and indeed only road over the Alps from this part of the country, was Mount Cenis, where some trouble was occasioned by taking all carriages to pieces. These inconveniences may perhaps now be remedied by the

spoliation has taken place in Italy, the connoisseur in painting and sculpture will find but little to detain him, I fear, in many of those cities, where weeks were scarcely sufficient to satisfy his ardent curiosity. A few days, therefore, may be deemed sufficient, both at Turin and at Milan: but the artist, as well as the lover of picturesque scenery, should, by all means, avail himself of this fine season of the year, when every vineyard smiles, and every villa teems with hospitality,\*

new military road made by Napoleon over the Alps. But being ignorant of its line, whether over the Grand St. Bernard, or the Simplon, I cannot point out to the tourist its advantages.

\* At this season of the year, when the vintage is collected, it is the custom for all Italian families to go into the country; or, according to the



to make an excursion into the Val d'Aoste, and visit the Lago Maggiore, Lago Lugarno, and Lago di Como.\*

By the end of September, or beginning of October, the tourist may continue his southern progress, passing

usual phrase, to the *villeggiatura*, where they keep open house, partake of rural sports, and for one month find those rural enjoyments, which supply us English with health and happiness for the greater part of the year.

\* I own, with regret, that this delightful tract of country is known to me only by report; but report speaks so loudly, and so universally in its favour, that I feel no reluctance in recommending it to my countrymen. In this district you have the mild features of Italy contrasted with the more rugged. On one side the gay Italian landscape of Claude Lorraine; on the other the Alpine scenery of Salvator Rosa. It is a district peculiarly favourable to the artist.

through the cities of Piacenza, Parma, and Modena to Bologna. At each of these places *there were* objects to attract the traveller's attention, and to cause some trifling delay in his journey, but I fear they have all suffered in some degree from the system of universal plunder. Parma, however, probably still possesses some of the fresco works of *Correggio* uninjured.

As to Bologna, once so rich in the productions of the Roman and Bolognese schools, I dread to hear the result of the visits made to it by the *Scrutatores*, or Commissioners, of the Corsican *Verres*. Some works, however, I hope still remain, not only to testify the existence of a *Guido*, a *Domeni-*

*chino*, a *Guercino*, and the *Caracci*, but even to proclaim their excellence to future ages.

Florence will still probably detain the traveller for some days, even though its Tribune is no longer graced with the *Venus de Medicis*, or its Gallery ennobled by the family of the unfortunate *Niobe*.

If the season continues propitious, I should strongly recommend the road from Florence to Rome, by way of Perugia, in preference to that by Siena, though the latter is the one most generally frequented. The former abounds with interest ; and at every stage presents objects either of natural beauty, or classical antiquity, that cannot fail to diminish the *tedium* of

a long journey. Both to the Artist and the Scholar this tract of country will prove highly attractive. At Arezzo, he will find some trifling remains of the ancient *Arretium*, and will call to mind the many celebrated characters to which this city once gave birth.\* At Cortona, should his incli-

\* Amongst these, *Mecænas*, the patron of arts and literature, may claim Arezzo as his birth-place: as well as a character of more modern date, the celebrated *Pietro Aretino*, so feared on account of his satirical genius, that he gained the title of the *Scourge of Princes*; *Il Flagello dei Principi*. The following names may be also included in the list of those who, by their talents, did honour to Arezzo: the poet *Petrarch*, *Guye Aretino*, the inventor of the notes on music; *Leonardo Aretino*, the historian; *Cesalpino*, celebrated for his ideas respecting the circulation of blood, and for his botanical arrangement of plants; *Francesco Redi*, the physician; Pope

nations lead him to investigate the very ancient mode of Etruscan building, he will make a slight deviation from the great road to examine the walls of the ancient *Crotona*, and a most singular stone building in its neighbourhood, called *La Grotta di Pittagora*. In his way to Perugia he will pass by the lake of Thrasymene, celebrated for the signal defeat of the Roman army under the Consul Flaminus, by the Carthaginian general, Hannibal: and if a scholar, he will not rest satisfied until he has refreshed his memory with the detail of this battle, as related by the historians Livy and

*Julius III.* and *Georgio Vasari*, so distinguished by his writings, and for his great skill both in painting and architecture.



Polybius. At Perugia he will see many works of its native painter, *Pietro Perugino*, and some of the early essays of his scholar, the divine *Raphael*. At Foligno he *would* have been able to have seen the wonderful progress made towards perfection, by the scholar of *Pietro*, in one of his finest performances.\* Passing by Spello, he will notice the remains of an amphitheatre, and pay a tribute to the birth place of the poet *Propertius*. *Alle Vene*, he will see a beautiful little chapel, erected probably on the site of a more ancient temple, dedicated to the god of the river, *Clitumnus*; and he may perhaps, like the Romans

\* I understand this fine painting has been removed to Paris.

of old, lave his weary limbs in its sacred and pellucid streams. At Spoleto, his recollection will again be pointed to the Carthaginian Hannibal, and his tribute of applause given to the citizens who repulsed the exulting victor at Thrasymene from their gates.

But on arriving near the city of Terni, how will his impatience increase, and with what anxiety will he await the approach of that day which will lead him to the precipitous brink of the foaming Velino!\* with what rapture and with what awe will he view this stupendous cataract, this

\* This celebrated water-fall, the finest in Europe, is formed by the waters of the river Velino, descending from the lake of *Pie di luco*, and precipitating themselves into those of the *Nar* or *Nera*.

*enfer d'eau*, as it has been called by some French tourist.

The sea-green Nera will follow him to Narni, where the ruins of a most stately bridge will point out to him the magnificence of an Augustus, and the perfected state of the arts at the period in which he lived. Leaving Narni, and the delightful province of Umbria, and with them the most picturesque country he has perhaps yet seen in this part of Italy, he will look forward with anxiety to the conclusion of his journey, and to his safe arrival within the walls of Rome. Adjoining to Otricoli, he may trace the vestiges of the ancient *Ocriculum*; and at the romantic town of Cività Castellana, he may recollect the spirited resistance



which the Falisci made to Camillus, and the anecdote of the Schoolmaster so well and minutely recorded by Livy. But on the first glimpse of the proud dome of the Vatican, and the streams of the Tiber meandering through the vale, how will his heart throb with impatience ! how anxiously will he await that moment when the gates of the Imperial City shall be opened to receive him !

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## R O M E.

I SHOULD entertain but a mean opinion either of the taste or enthusiasm of any young man, who, on the morning subsequent to his arrival at Rome, did not either hurry to the Colosseum, the

Pantheon, or St. Peter's, and satiate his curiosity with a view of those renowned buildings, which he must have heard extolled, almost from his infancy. But when the first novelty of a new situation, and new objects is passed, and the natural confusion that will be occasioned by so many surrounding objects worthy of attention has subsided, the reflecting mind will endeavour to liberate itself from this chaos, and consider how these *chefs-d'œuvre* of ancient art, and of modern excellence can be viewed and investigated with the greatest ease and advantage. Fortunately for the inexperienced traveller, he will find his remedy at hand: he will find people well versed in the history, antiquities, and customs of the country, ready to

assist and instruct him in the line he should pursue ; for I conclude, the same useful mode of information that prevailed before the revolution, will be now re-established. I here allude to the custom of applying to some *Cicerone*, who will form a party, and conduct it daily to some object of curiosity, until the whole course of necessary information is complete. Two very able men, in my time, Messieurs *Byres* and *Morison*, undertook this friendly and instructive task ; but I think this task might have been performed in a more methodical and instructive manner. Were I to turn *Cicerone*, I should be tempted to pursue the following methodical arrangement with my pupils.

Geography may be considered like

the alphabet of grammar ; and the first desire of an enlightened traveller is to become acquainted with the *locality* of the district which he purposes to investigate. I should therefore in the first instance think it my duty to make my pupils masters of the topography both of ancient and modern Rome ; for which purpose I would divide the general map of the city into so many districts, and perhaps no better division could be made than by distinguishing the seven hills on which Rome was originally built. Engravings from accurate plans would be the most eligible mode of conveying this information, as each person might then not only examine each particular district on the spot, but re-consider it at home, when

the daily course of perambulation is performed. This plan of dividing Rome into the districts of its seven hills, and engraving plans of the same, would, I am certain, prove very profitable to the *Cicerone*, as well as highly advantageous to his attendants; for each would purchase his set of maps, as a *vade mecum* during his *iter* through Rome, and as an useful *memento* when he quits it. The Imperial City contains such a mass of information relative to history, antiquity, and modern art, that without some such regular plan, many of the advantages that might be derived from a regular and daily perambulation are in a great measure diminished.

No time should be lost, after the tourist's arrival in Rome, in proceeding



upon this course of antiquity and art ; and when completed, I should recommend a change of scene, and a removal to Naples ; but not until the autumnal rains have ceased, and the air has been purified by frost. I speak most feelingly on this subject, having, in consequence of the *mal' aria*,\* lost a worthy

\* The *mal' aria*, or bad air, is supposed to originate from the effect of the sun on the wide extent of marshy and uncultivated ground with which the district between Velletri and Terracina abounds. The density of the atmosphere encourages somnolency ; and sleep frequently proves fatal. It is therefore highly advisable not to attempt the journey from Rome to Naples until the frost has purified the air : and the precaution in all places liable to *mal' aria*, of not going out after sunset, is highly prudent. With these precautions I spent several days at Terracina, and other places subject to bad air, without either sufferance or inconvenience.

friend and companion, though every possible precaution was taken during our journey through the Pomptine marshes.

The road from Rome to Naples will furnish more reflection to the man of letters, than amusement to the mere admirer of nature, as a great part of the road leads through the flat *campagna*, and the pestilential Pomptine marshes. The scholar will refer with pleasure to the entertaining account given by Horace of his journey along the Appian way to Brundisium, an extensive tract of which is still traversed by the wheels of modern carriages.

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APPIA LONGARUM TERITUR REGINA  
VIARUM.

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As some of my readers may feel an interest in knowing the direction of this celebrated VIA, which will accompany him on his road to Naples, nearly as far as Capua; I shall lay down the distances as stated by Antonine in his Itinerary, and give some short account of its origin and founder. This celebrated way, which was justly esteemed the grandest of all the Roman roads, and after the pattern of which, the *Flaminia*, *Latina*, and all the other roads were formed, owes its origin to Appius Claudius, a noble Roman, whose public acts have been recorded in the following inscription :

APPIUS CLAUDIUS. C. F. CÆCUS.  
*Censor. Cos. II. Dict. Interrex II. Pr.  
 II. Æd. Cur. II. Q. Tr. Mil. III. com-  
 plura oppida de Samnitibus cepit, Sa-  
 binorum et Thuscorum exercitum fu-  
 dit, pacem fieri cum PYRRHO rege pro-  
 hibuit; in censurâ VIAM APPIAM stravit,  
 et aquam in urbem adduxit; ædem  
 Bellonæ fecit.*

The respective stations and dis-  
 tances are thus recorded.

AB URBE ROMA AD CAPUAM,

ARICIA, <i>millia plus minus</i>	XVI.
TRES TABERNAS, <i>m. p. minus</i>	XVII.
<i>Ad Sponsas</i> - - -	VII.
APPII FORUM, <i>m. p. minus</i>	XVIII.
<i>Ad Medias</i> - - -	XXI.
TERRACINAM, <i>m. p. minus</i>	XVIII.

FUNDIS,	-	<i>mille passus</i>	XVI.
FORMIS,	-	<i>m. p.</i>	XIV.
MINTURNIS,	-	<i>m. p.</i>	IX.
SINUESSA,	-	<i>m. p.</i>	IX.
CAPUA,	-	<i>m. p.</i>	XXVI.

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Leaving the precincts of Rome through the *Porta di S. Sebastiano*, the Ap-  
pian way directed its course in a  
straight line to Albano, and its line  
may be easily recognized by the nume-  
rous and splendid remains of temples,  
tombs, and other buildings that de-  
corated its sides. The modern road  
in its course to the post-house at Gen-  
zano, quits that of the *Via Appia*, which  
descends into the valley, and is still  
visible by its grand substructions. I  
observed traces of it as far as *Ponte S.*

*Gennaro*, from whence, quitting the modern post road which leads to *Velletri* on the left, it continues in a direct line to *Le Castelle*, where the station of *Ad Tres Tabernas* is supposed to have been situated. A station with the number of *m. p. vii.* is omitted in *Antonine's Itinerary*, which was probably the one *Ad Sponsas* fixed in the map of *Latium* at *Torre Mercato*. Leaving the town of *Cisterna* on the right, I again noticed its vestiges just before it unites itself with the new-made road to *Naples*, near a place on the right called *Cancello di Procoio*. The old and new road now continue the same line throughout the *Pomptine marshes*. Near the post-house at *Torre tre Ponti*, there is a fine Roman bridge,

with an inscription on its parapet, recording the reparations done either to the bridge, or *Via Appia* (most probably the latter) by the Emperor Trajan. The next station was *Appii Forum*, which may still be recognized in the existing name of *Foro Appio*. Here I noticed a broken milestone bearing the number LIII.\*

Near the same place I also observed another mutilated inscription, commemorating repairs done to the Appian way by the Emperor Nerva, a *Tri-puntio (Tre Ponti) ad Forum Appii*. There appears to have been another

\*. These numerals do not agree with the itinerary distances, which amount to LVIII.; but we must not conclude that the milestone numbered LIII. always existed on this spot.



station, or *mansio*, between this place and Terracina, which may be supplied with the title *ad medias*, or the half-way house, placed in the map at Mesa, which is still retained as a post-house. On this spot we have to regret the dilapidation of a singular building, which (I was informed) was in good preservation previous to the restoration of the Appian way to the public use. Here also I noticed two ancient milliaries, bearing inscriptions to the Emperor Trajan, and differing only in their numerals, the one being XLVIII. the other XLVIII. Near *Ponte Maggiore*, relicts of antiquity become more frequent, and continue to increase as far as Terracina. The mo-

dern restoration of the Appian way is thus commemorated by an inscription on the *Ponte Maggiore* :

**PIUS SEXTUS PONT. MAX. a fundamentis restituit. AN CIOICCCCLXXIX.**

*Qui leni resonans priùs susurro  
Molli flumine sese augebat AUFENS,  
Nunc rapax Amasenus it, lubensque  
Vias didicisse ait priores.  
Ut SEXTO gereret PIO jubenti  
Morem, neu sibi, ut ante, jure posset  
Viator male dicere, aut colonus.*

Near the road side I observed a fine spring of water issuing from the hill, with some ruins adjoining, where, from its corresponding distance, I think I may place the Temple of the Goddess FERONIA, at whose sacred spring



Horace and his companions refreshed themselves when on their journey to Brundusium:

*" Ora manusque tuâ lavimus, FERONIA, lymphâ,  
 ' Millia tum pransi tria repimus, atque subimus  
 Impositum latè saxis candentibus ANXUR."*

A day might be pleasantly, and advantageously spent in viewing the antiquities around Terracina,\* and an excellent inn, the half-way house between Rome and Naples, would furnish good accommodations during this halt. The traveller should return to the spot where I noticed the temple of Feronia, and where the Appian way

\* The ancient port, now nearly choked up, is an interesting monument, as the perforated marble blocks, to which the cables of vessels were attached, are still visible.

and the modern post road separate. He should follow the former, which will lead him to the town of Terracina, where, in the interval, he will see an interesting specimen of the *Via Appia*, with its raised *trottoir* on the side, and the *cippi* remaining at their original intervals: by this very perfect example of an ancient causeway, he will be enabled to form a very correct judgment of the exact formation of the ancient Roman roads. This *via* is accompanied, as usual, by many sepulchral buildings, whose inscriptions, probably, when remaining in their destined places, arrested the attention of the passenger by the accustomed motto of *Siste, Viator*. Another inscription, on entering the town, proclaims the

meritorious acts of *Pius Sextus*, in restoring the ancient road, in cultivating the marshes, and in supplying the inhabitants with wholesome water.

The Appian way passed through the city of *Terracina*, and near to a celebrated temple once dedicated to *APOLLO*, of which many splendid remains still exist. From thence it ascended towards the convent of *S. Francesco*, between which and the town, a third inscription records the restoration of the Appian way by the same Pontiff:

*“ Quisquis es, i facili gressu per confraga montis,  
Et refer acceptum munus id omne PIO.”*

The ancient road continues over the mountains, and its course is marked by the ruins of several old buildings,

in one of which I observed a very perfect *columbarium*,\* with the fragments of some of the funeral vases that once were deposited within it.

Continuing my journey over the mountains, and enjoying one of the most delightful views imaginable, I deviated from the Appian way on the left to the *Ritiro*, a convent of the order of Passionists, which is supposed to occupy the site of a villa belonging to the Emperor *Galba*, and in which, according to the historian *Suetonius*, he was born,† and this supposition

\* So called, from resembling a pigeon-house, having numerous little niches to receive the sepulchral urns, in which the ashes of the dead, when burned, were deposited.

† SER. GALBA *Imperator, M. Valerio Messalla, Cn. Lentulo Consulibus, natus est VIII. Kalend.*

seems to be verified by the remains of several large buildings, still existing, to the left of the *Via Appia*, leading to *Fondi*.

Returning to the causeway, which is still accompanied by sepulchres, I noticed on the declivity of a hill to the left, the ruins of another spacious villa, constructed with stones of an immense size. Here again the *via* shews itself in its original and unimpaired state, flanked by many ruinous buildings. On the summit of the mountain, the native rock has been cut away, so as to form a plain surface of considerable dimensions for the passage of the road; and according to the best information

*Januarii in villa colli supposita prope Terracinam  
sinistrorsum FUNDOS petentibus.*



I could collect on the spot, I learned that it was called *La Piazza dei Paladini*. Its situation is beautiful to the greatest degree, commanding on one side the sea-coast towards *Terracina*; and on the other, the lake and plains of *Fondi*, the coast of *Sperlonga* and *Gaeta*, which are varied on the land side by a long extended range of picturesque mountains, which form a boundary to the plain. The ancient road now begins to descend, and is still attended by antique ruins until it unites itself with the modern post road leading to *Naples*. Here we find the boundaries between the dominions of the Pope, and the King of Naples: and the following address to the traveller, inscribed upon a stone:



“ *Hospes ! hic sunt fines Regni Neap :*

*Si amicus advenis*

*Pacata omnia invenies,*

*Et, malis moribus pulsus,*

*Bonas leges.”*

The town of *Fondi* still retains its ancient name and situation, on the Appian way: in its neighbourhood was the *Ager Cæcubus*, celebrated by the poets for the excellence of its vines, which, even to this day, still retain their claim to merit:

“ *Cæcuba Fundanis generosa coquantur ahenis :*

*Vitis et in mediâ nata palude viret.”*

By the above quotation from *Martial* we learn, that the custom of boiling wines prevailed amongst the Romans, as it now does amongst the Italians. Many inscriptions, and other vestiges of antiquity, may still be found within

the town of *Fondi*, and in its environs : one of those placed over a gate called the *Portella*, records the reparation of the city walls, gates, towers, &c.

Though few travellers may have the zeal during their tour to investigate every situation connected with historical antiquity, yet, as it is the object of this publication, to mention all those places that are particularly recorded in ancient history, and are but little known, I shall take the liberty of deviating from the great road, and conduct my readers to a place on the sea-coast, called *Sperlonga*, formerly *Spe-lunca*, where the following event occurred to the Emperor *Tiberius*.

“ It happened that in a cave formed by nature, at a villa called SPELUNCA,

between the gulf of *Amyclæ*, and the hills of *Fondi*, Tiberius was at a banquet with a party of his friends, when the stones at the entrance suddenly gave way and crushed some of the attendants. The guests were alarmed, and fled for safety. Sejanus, to protect his master, fell on his knee, and with his whole force sustained the impending weight. In that attitude he was found by the soldiers, who came to relieve the prince. From that time the power of the minister knew no bounds." *Tacitus, book 4.*

The ancient name of *Spelunca*, or cavern, is evidently traced in the modern one of *Sperlonga*, near which, immediately on the sea coast, is a natural cavern, still retaining many of its

antique ornaments. It seems to have been divided into two apartments, the interior part being raised to a higher degree of elevation: the natural cavities of the rock on each side were probably formed into rooms, and the lower part of the cavern was decorated with paintings on stucco characteristic of its situation, such as aquatic plants, &c. &c. Near the entrance, there is an appearance of ancient *sedilia*, or resting seats. I imagine this grotto was only an appendage to a greater mansion of the Emperor which adjoined it, and is still distinguishable by its ruined walls. To the right of this cavern is a small, vaulted chamber, bearing the appearance of a temple, but now converted to Christian uses:

within it was found a statue of Apollo. A branch of the Appian way led to *Sperlonga*, and from thence to *Gaeta*.

My readers, I trust, will pardon this digression, as it describes an interesting situation, and records a curious anecdote of ancient history.

Let us now return to *Fondi* and prosecute our journey over the Appian way towards Naples: There is an ancient milliary standing near the entrance gate to the town, bearing the numerals of LXXIII.\* inscribed upon it, and a constant succession of antiquities.

\* These numerals by no means agree with the distances from Rome marked on the Itinerary, which amount to 113 miles, and by the same ratio, the numerals LXXXIII. near Itri will not agree. By measuring, however, the intervening distance between these two milliaries, some



will attract the traveller's attention during the whole of his progress to the little town of *Itri*, where there is another milliary, bearing the numerals of LXXXIII. Antiquarian interest increases as we approach to *Mola*: a lofty round tower, called *Torre di Cicerone*, reminds us of that celebrated orator, and of the disastrous fate he met with on this unlucky spot. Near *Castellone* was the ancient *Formiæ*, and on this coast was the *Formianum*, a villa of Cicero. Numerous inscriptions, as well as extensive ruins, still testify the ancient population of this spot; and the tourist who wishes to become more minutely

light might be thrown on the measure of the Roman mile, which, I do not think, has been yet satisfactorily explained.



acquainted with it, will consult a very ingenious work written by a zealous antiquary, and entitled, “ *Découverte de la maison de campagne d’Horace*, in three volumes 8vo., published at Rome in the year 1767.

“ *O temperatæ dulce Formicæ littus,*”

exclaims the poet Martial : a character which, even amidst its ruins, may still be recognized.

A day’s residence at *Mola* will scarcely be found sufficient to examine the numerous ruins on the sea coast, and to pay a tribute to the *manes* of Cicero :\* a *trajet par mer* must also be

\* The death of this illustrious orator and advocate for liberty is so closely connected with the district I am now describing, that I should feel guilty of a great omission were I not to note down some particulars attending this fatal

made to the town of *Gaeta*, where there are various objects worthy of the

catastrophe. In the year of Rome 710, during the consulate of Cæsar Octavianus, Cicero, amongst many other adherents to the cause of liberty, was proscribed. He was residing at his Tuscan villa, with his brother and nephew, when he first received the news of the proscription : having been advertised of their danger by some of his friends, he set sail for another of his villas situate on the sea coast at Astura, with an intent of transporting themselves from thence out of the reach of their enemies. Quintus and his son resolved to turn back to Rome, but Cicero finding a vessel ready for him at Astura, embarked on board ; but the winds proving contrary, and the sea tempestuous, he landed at Circæum, irresolute in his plan, whether he should fly to Brutus, Cassius, or Pompey, or rather abandon himself to his fate : *omnia displicuisse præter mortem*, says an ancient historian : but the importunity of his servants prevailed on him to sail forward to *Cajeta* (*Gaeta*), where he went on shore to repose himself in his Formian villa,

traveller's notice, the most conspicuous of which, is a circular monument of

weary of life and of the sea, and declaring that he would die in that country, which he had so often saved. "*Moriar, inquit, in patria sæpe servatd.*" Tradition says, that a few crows fluttering about his couch alarmed him of his danger, and that his slaves, admonished by this prodigy, and ashamed to see brute creatures more solicitous for his safety than themselves, forced him into his litter and carried him through private ways to his ship. Having heard that soldiers under the command of Popilius Lænas had appeared in the neighbourhood of the villa in "pursuit of him, his attendants prepared to make resistance to defend their master, but Cicero commanded them to set him down, and to make no opposition: then looking upon his executioners with a firmness which almost daunted them, and thrusting forth his neck, as forward as he could, out of the litter, he bad them do their work, and take what they wanted: upon which they cut off his head, and both his hands, and returned with them in all haste

vast dimensions erected to the memory of *Munatius Plancus*, and rendered still more interesting by the original inscription which still remains upon it. In the church of S. *Erasmus*, a most elegant Grecian vase supplies the purposes of a baptismal font: it bears the name of its sculptor, *Salpion* the Athenian, inscribed upon it: the subject represents the infant *Bacchus* brought by *Mercury* to be nursed by *Ino*, and is admirable both in its design and execution.

A singular natural phænomenon (for I can consider it in no other light) exists near the church of *La Trinità*,

and great joy towards Rome, as the most agreeable present they could possibly carry to Antony.

*Middleton's Life of Cicero*, vol. iii. p. 281.

where a rock of an immense height has been split from top to bottom. A chapel has been constructed within the fissures ; in descending to which two remarkable objects arrest the attention : a cannon ball fired from a Turkish vessel, and said to have fallen, and rested in the very same place in which it now lies ; and the impression of a human hand in the rock, supposed to be that of a Turk who disbelieved the fissure of the rock having been made at the time of the Passion of Christ. Under the impression of the hand are these lines :

*“ Improbā mens verum renuit quod fama fatetur,  
Credere et hoc digitis saxa liquata probant.”*

Much more might be collected from my Journals respecting the antiquities



that abound both at *Gaeta* and the opposite shores of *Mola*, but as the object of my publication is to give *hints* rather than *detail*, I must now proceed on our journey towards Naples.

Ancient buildings, probably sepulchral, and mutilated mile-stones, continue to accompany us on the track of the Appian way. A ruined village, still called *Mamurrano*, reminds us of the family that in Horace's time held it in possession :

“ *In Mamurrarum lassi descendimus urbem.*”

Our next post will be at the ferry of the river *Gorigliano*, formerly the *Liris*,

*Liris qui rura quietâ*

*Mordet aquâ, taciturnus amnis,*

near whose banks stood the city of



*Minturnæ* : excavations were at this time making by order of the Court of Naples, and several inscriptions had been dug up, amongst which I copied one that had been inscribed from gratitude to a man (*Burbuleius*) who had served many important offices, by *Resinia*, the nurse of his daughters. The scholar versed in Roman literature cannot pass this spot without heaving a sigh to the memory of the celebrated CAIUS MARIUS, the victor of Carthage, who from sad necessity was obliged to fly for secrecy to the marshes of *Minturnæ*, from whence he was taken, covered with dirt, and naked, and delivered up to the magistrates at *Minturnæ*.\*

\* *Extractus inde lutulentus atque nudus, Minturnasque deductus, magistratibus ibi traditus.*

How pathetically and concisely has the poet Juvenal, in the following lines, summed up the declining fate of this illustrious hero :

*Exilium, et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes,  
Et mendicatus, victâ Carthagine, panis.*

We must now quit the course of the Appian way, which deviated on the right to *Sinuessa*, the next station of the Itinerary, nine miles distant from *Minturnæ*, and supposed to have been situate on a point of land under *La Rocca di Mondragone*, and at the extremity of *Mons Massicus*, so much celebrated by the ancients for the excellence of its wines :

*“ Vitiferis latè florebat Massicus arvis,  
Miratus nemora, et fulgentes sole racemos  
It montis decus.”*

On the other side of this mountain was

the *Falernus ager*, equally distinguished in antiquity for the production of its vineyards :

———. *gravidæ cui nectare vites*

*Nullò dant prælis nomen præferre Falerni.*

Continuing our journey, we now enter the modern town of *Capua*, for the original city is distant three miles: many ancient relicts still attest the splendor, riches, and magnificence of a city that acquired the title of *altera Roma*, or a second Rome: amongst these the Amphitheatre presents itself in the most conspicuous light. From hence, taking leave of the *Via Appia*, which had so continually, by its history, added interest to a journey which in many parts might have appeared tiresome and void of attraction, the

traveller will continue his route to *Naples*, fondly anticipating new scenes, and new pleasures, which a change of residence seldom fails to produce; for the love of novelty and variety seems as natural to an Englishman, as if it had been imparted to him at his nativity.

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## NAPLES.

A month or six weeks may be spent delightfully in the gay and enlivening city of *Naples*: and the monotony of a town life may be very agreeably varied by excursions; on one side to the classic shores of *Puteoli*, *Baiæ*, and *Misenum*; and on the other, to *Herculaneum*, *Pompeii*, and *Pæstum*.

Should time hang heavy on hand, the interesting islands of *Procida*, *Ischia*, and *Capri*, might also be visited. Under all circumstances the *tocsin* will summon the traveller to return to Rome during the Holy week, where many sumptuous and singular ceremonies will be performed.

Spring will now begin to enliven even the barren *campagna* of Rome, and tempt the tourist to *Albano*, *Frascati*, *Nemi*, *Palestrina*, and *Tivoli*. The admirer of Horace may be induced to extend his journey somewhat further, and to visit the site of the poet's Sabine farm, where, retired from the bustle and contention of the capital, he enjoyed without restraint the society and enlightened conversation of a few chosen friends. With what enthusiasm



does he paint, in the following lines, his social, independent, and literary habits :

*O noctes cœnæque Deûm, quibus ipse, meique,  
Ante Larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces  
Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,  
Siccât inæquales calices conviva, solutus  
Legibus insanis ; seu quis capit acriafor ts  
Pocula, seu modicis uvescit lætius. Ergo  
Sermo oritur, non de villis, domibusve alienis,  
Nec, male necne Lepos saltet, sed quod magis ad nos  
Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agítamus ; utrumne  
Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati ;  
Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos ;  
Et quæ sit natura boni, summumque quid ejus.*

O nights, that furnish such a feast  
As even Gods themselves might taste !  
Each person there may drink, and fill  
As much, or little, as he will,  
Exempted from the bedlam rules  
Of roaring prodigals and fools !  
Whether, in merry mood or whim,  
He takes a bumper to the brim,  
Or, better pleas'd to let it pass,  
Grows mellow with a scanty glass.



Nor this man's house, nor that's estate  
 Becomes the subject of debate,  
 Nor whether Lepos, the buffon,  
 Can dance, or not, a riggadoon;  
 But what concerns us more, I trow,  
 And were a scandal not to know;  
 If happiness consists in store  
 Of riches, or in virtue more:  
 Whether esteem, or private ends  
 Direct us in the choice of friends:  
 What's real good, without disguise,  
 And where its great perfection lies.

The character of Horace ever appeared  
 to me to be natural, unaffected, and  
 interesting. Patronized, and even  
 courted, by the great, he never learnt  
 to become ambitious. Blessed by Pro-  
 vidence with a contented mind (which  
 is the source of true happiness), and  
 with those resources which his *ingenii*  
*benigna vena* ever afforded him, he

shunned, when possible, the luxuries and dissipation of the capital, and accompanied by a few chosen friends, retired to his farm situated amongst the Sabine hills ; there (far from the corruption of a court) to enjoy the sweets of friendship, literature, and independence. Around his hospitable board all restraint both of words and actions was banished, all dissimulation and servility left behind at that court where it was so acceptable, and so necessary ; each guest uttered the genuine dictates of his heart, and by a free intercourse of sentiment, in rational, moral, and edifying conversation, thus improved the sweet and precious moments of a rural and tranquil retirement.

The ceremonies of the Holy week being over, and the enchanting environs of Rome visited, and investigated, the tourist must again make a calculation of his time, and decide whether a return towards England must take place, or whether another year can be allowed to retrace with much advantage the ground which, in so short a space of time, he cannot have surveyed so minutely as it deserves.

In the former case, *Venice* must be the next object of his research: for though she can no longer boast of her republican privileges, though her brazen horses no longer deck the portal of St. Mark, and the stately Bucentaur no longer glides majestically over the waters of the Adriatic; yet *Venice*,

from the singularity of its situation, customs, &c. will ever claim and merit the attention of a traveller.

Much interesting and classical country will be traversed, and many fine towns visited in the intervening space between Rome and Venice. The tourist will have another opportunity of visiting the Cascade of Terni, and will continue on the same road he came to Rome as far as *Foligno*, from whence he will direct his course through *Serravalle*, and *Macerata* to *Loreto*. Devotion, perhaps, may detain him for a day at this long-hallowed sanctuary; from whence he will proceed to *Ancona*,\*

\* At Ancona is a fine triumphal arch dedicated to the Emperor Trajan. Fano (*olim Fanum Fortunæ*), so called from a temple dedicated to Fortune, has also its triumphal arch. At

*Fano*, *Pesaro*,\* and *Rimini*, all of which become interesting in an historical point of view. Between *Cesena* and *Savignano*, the traveller will cross the *Rubicon*, now a trifling rivulet. In ancient times no Roman general was allowed to pass over this boundary without being authorized by the previous orders of the Senate, but Julius Cæsar boldly transgressed this law, and entrusted himself to Fortune :

*Rimini* (*Ariminum*) there is another triumphal arch and a handsome bridge, said to have been built by *Augustus*.

\* Near *Pesaro* is the territory of the little republic of *S. Marino*, situate on an elevated hill : I regret much not having visited it ; as its history is curious, and its *emplacement* very picturesque. Addison, in his *Remarks on Italy*, has given a good description of it.



Lucan has described this event in the following energetic lines :

*Cæsar ut adversam, superato gurgite, ripam  
Attigit, Hesperiaæ vetitis et constitit arvis,  
Hic ait, hinc pacem, temerataque jura relinquo ;  
Te, Fortuna, sequor ; procul hinc jam fœdera sunt ;  
Credidimus fatis, utendum est judice bello.*

The Leader now has pass'd the torrent o'er,  
And reach'd fair Italy's forbidden shore,  
Then rearing on the hostile bank his head,  
Here farewell Peace, and injured laws (he said),  
Since faith is broke, and leagues are set aside.  
Henceforth thou, Goddess Fortune, art my guide,  
Let fate and war the great event decide.

Rowe.

Between *Rimini* and *Savignano* there is a handsome triumphal arch of modern architecture at a place called *Arcangelo*, and at *Cesena* a fine bridge over the river *Savio*. The tourist will now find himself once more at *Bologna*,



from whence he will proceed through *Cento*, the birth place of the painter *Guercino*, and from thence to *Ferrara*, once a powerful city belonging to the Dukes of that name, and the noble family of Este, but now a part of the Ecclesiastical territory. At *Ferrara* a vessel may be hired to conduct you to *Venice*, by which the *tedium* of much bad country, and deep roads may be avoided.

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## VENICE.

THE traveller, once more on the tip-toe of expectation, will await with impatience his entry into this extraordinary city. Novelty is always pleasing, especially when it presents objects, persons, and manners so different from

those we have been accustomed to witness and contemplate. At *Venice* all is novelty, grandeur, and singularity: a fine city rising out of the waters, streets converted into canals, carriages into gondolas, blue coats into scarlet cloaks, black dominos, with masked visages, and pretty women *habillées en homme*, must arrest most forcibly both the attention and curiosity of every English traveller.

As it is not my object to describe palaces, or cities, I shall leave my followers in the hands of the *Cicerone* of the place, or his substitute, the Guide-book, wishing them as much pleasure as I myself experienced during two successive visits to this *unique* city.

At *Venice* the tourist must again

make a calculation of his time, as two ways of return will present themselves ; the shortest through the Venetian territory, and the cities of Padova, Vicenza, Verona, Bergamo, Brescia, and the Tyrol. The other through Trieste\* and the picturesque provinces of Carniola, Carylthia, and Stiria, to Vienna. From thence he would naturally direct his route through Prague to Dresden, Leipsig, and Berlin. His homeward track will then lead him to Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Hanover, Osnaburg,

\* From Trieste I made a very interesting excursion along the coast, as far as Pola, in Istria, sleeping on shore every night, and was highly remunerated by a sight of the magnificent amphitheatre, temples, &c. which that city still possesses.

Munster and Dusseldorf, Aix la Chapelle, Liege and Spa, Brussels and Ghent, to Ostend, where he will take shipping for England, having completed, and I hope happily and pleasantly, what has generally been denominated the

#### GRAND TOUR OF THE CONTINENT.

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#### EXTENDED TOUR.

BUT to those who have another winter at command, I shall propose a far different arrangement of plan, after the grand *finale* at Rome. In the selection of summer quarters, both health, and pleasure, should be consulted. Upon the whole, I consider a town

by far the most eligible, for man is born for society; and the intense heat of an Italian sun would prove a total bar to any out-door amusements in the country.

From the experience of many months, I can venture to recommend *Siena* as a most eligible summer residence: it is seated on high ground, amidst the Apennines, and enjoys a clear and healthy atmosphere. The immediate environs of the city will furnish many good subjects for the pencil. With respect to its inhabitants, I shall say, with the motto affixed over one of its gates, *Cor magis tibi Sena pandit*. There, if properly recommended, my countrymen will meet with a frank and hearty reception, and a pleasing



and unceremonious society. If fond of music, they will have the resources of a good opera ; and if they are desirous of learning the Italian language, they will have the opportunity of receiving instructions from the best masters, and in a place where it is allowed to be spoken in the greatest purity.

Let, therefore, *Siena* be the established head quarters during the most oppressive heats of summer : but as they will not commence with any degree of violence for a few weeks after your departure from Rome, that time may be very agreeably employed in making excursions to Leghorn, Pisa, and Lucca. And if you feel so inclined, you may extend your course as far as the *Island of Elba*, the seat of



the once celebrated *Napoleon*, by taking a boat from the Tuscan coast at Piombino.\*

A tour through the maritime district of ancient Etruria might prove highly satisfactory to the antiquary; and a visit to Volterra, where a numerous collection of Etruscan antiquities has been assembled, would amply recompense the tourist for ascending its aerial summits.

These excursions, either in part or in the whole, would fill up the interval between spring and summer, but should time still be left, a tour to the convents of Lavernia, Camaldoli, and

\* In a late publication, I have given a very full account of this picturesque little island, illustrated with views taken on the spot.

Vallombrosa, would employ a few days most delightfully: horses and a guide, for that purpose, might be hired either at Florence or Siena.

The excess of summer heat being over, the traveller will naturally think of fixing upon his winter quarters, which will probably be divided between Rome and Naples. Either the Arezzo, or Siena road, will conduct him back to the Imperial City, for I know of no other practicable route for a carriage: but from Rome to Naples, I shall beg leave to suggest a line highly interesting and novel: by following the course of the *Via Latina*; through *Anagni*, *Ferentino*, *Aquino*, and *S. Germano*, near which is the celebrated monastery of *Monte Casino*.

From thence he will proceed through *Teano*, and join the *Via Appia* before it enters *Capua*.

As this road is but little known and frequented by amateur tourists, I think it right to give them some little account of the fare they are likely to meet with on it: homely will it be in point of inns, but rich in the feast of antiquities. Novelty has always its charms in the traveller's eye, and the less we know of a country, the greater becomes our ardour to investigate it. Independent of the novelty of this journey, no small interest will be added to it in the eyes of the antiquary, by reflecting that on this road, as well as on the Appian way, travelled many a Roman in days of yore from the

Imperial City to the luxuriant shores of the Mediterranean.

The following stations are recorded by *Antonine* and others in their Itinerary of the *Via Latina*.

AB URBE ROMA,			
AD DECIMUM	-	-	<i>m. p.</i> X.
ROBORARIA	-	-	VI.
AD PICTAS	-	-	XVII.
COMPITUM ANAGNINUM (Anagni)			XV.
FERENTINUM (Fiorentino)			<i>m. p.</i> VIII.
FRUSINUM (Frusinone)	-		VII.
FREGELLANUM (Ceprano)	-		XIII.
FABRATERIA (Isoletta)	-		III.
AQUINUM (Aquino)	-	-	VIII.
CASINUM (S. Germano)	-		VII.
TEANUM	}	(Teano)	
SIDICINUM			
CALES (Calvi)	-	-	IV.
CASILINUM (Capua)	-		VII.

The station AD DECIMUM has been placed by the geographer *Cluverius* at Borghetto, where I noticed many vestiges of the ancient road; and the ROBORARIA has been fixed by the same writer at the *Osteria della Molara*; the third station, AD PICTAS, is supposed to have been near the *Fontana delle Macere*. The station of COMPTUM ANAGNINUM, was probably situate beneath the present town of Anagni, which still preserves many vestiges of its ancient population, in buildings, inscriptions, &c. &c. The modern names of Fiorentino, and Frusinone, preserve the memory of the two next stations recorded in the Itinerary. At the former of these places the antiquary will find much to amuse and instruct



him. The building of the *Vescovado* presents many vestiges of antique workmanship, with several inscriptions on its walls. The cathedral affords many mutilated fragments; near the little church of *S. Pietro*, is a sarcophagus, with its lid entire: many vestiges of the city walls still remain, built in a rude manner, with very large stones, a good specimen of which may be seen near the *Porta Sanguinaria*. The *Porta del Borgo* is surrounded by an antique inscription; and throughout the whole town similar records are to be found. But the most remarkable of these, and unique in its kind, is a monument called *La Fata*, or the Fairy, situated on the declivity of a hill without the town. It is not a mere votive



tablet, inscribed upon a stone ; but a monument, with its base, pilasters, cornice, and pediment hewn out of the native rock, bearing a long inscription, which records the munificence of *A. Quinctilius* towards his *municipes*, who in gratitude ordered a statue to be erected in any part of the Forum which he might choose for that purpose. It then recites the benefactions he had made at various times to his fellow citizens.

The next station, FREGELLANUM, has been placed at Ceprano, a small and populous town ; but I found it totally void both of antiquarian information, as well as existing monuments. It was formerly a city of great note, but had been reduced to a village even in

the time of the Romans. It was made a colony as early as the year of Rome 426, and 327 years before Christ : and, according to Strabo, was in later times demolished by the Romans : “ *Fregellæ, nunc quidem vicus at olim urbs celebris, et plerarumque antea caput, excisa est ab Romanis, quum defecisset ;*” which circumstance of its defection, gave rise to the following exclamation of another classic writer ! “ *O perfidiosæ FREGELLÆ ! quàm facilè scelere vestro contabuistis ? at cujus nitor urbis ! Italiam nuper illustravit ; ejus nunc vix fundamentorum reliquiæ manent !*”

The FABRATERIA of the Itinerary has been placed at Isoletta, a little island between the river that descends

from Valmontone and the Garigliano. Though no vestiges of antiquity now remain to ascertain the exact position of this place, there can be no doubt of its former existence in this neighbourhood. The geographer *Strabo*, in enumerating the towns on the VIA LATINA, says, “ *Posthinc in Viâ Latinâ oppida sunt nobilia atque urbes FERENTINUM, FRUSINO, præfluente COSA amne, et FABRATERIA, quam TRERUS præterlabitur.*” And *Juvenal* says :

*Si potes avelli Circensibus, optima Soræ,  
Aut FABRATERIÆ domus, aut FRUSINONE paratur.*

It became a Roman colony under the consulate of *Longinus* and *Sextus Calvinus*, in the year CXXIV. before Christ.

We now come to AQUINUM, a place still abounding in relicts of Roman magnificence, and which will perhaps detain the antiquary for more than one day. The church, called the *Vescovado*, bears a very antique appearance, and is probably constructed on the site of some ancient temple. I observed within it some old sarcophagi, and many inscriptions dispersed about its walls. Adjoining this church, is a fine triumphal arch, rendered picturesque by the circumstance of a stream having been conducted through its centre. A large portion of the city walls remains, with one of the ancient gates. There are also vestiges of a theatre, and a magnificent temple of the Doric order, constructed with stones of large

dimensions, and apparently connected without the aid of mortar. I noticed likewise traces of an amphitheatre in an adjoining vineyard. The classic authors thus make mention of AQUINUM: *Aquinum urbs est magna, quam magnus præterfluit amnis Melphis.* Strabo. By Cicero it is called *frequens municipium*.

The next station is CASINUM, whose amphitheatre,\* and other ruins, attest its ancient site, near the town of S.

\* This amphitheatre is inferior in architecture to many others in Italy, which may be accounted for by its having been erected at the expense of an individual. An ancient inscription records this donation of Umidia Quadratilla to the Casinates. *UMIDIA C. F. QUADRATILLA Amphitheatrum et templum Casinatibus sua pecunia fecit.*



*Germano*. Above it is the stately monastery of *Monte Casino*, situated upon an elevated mountain, where *S. Benedict* now claims the sacred honours that were once paid to Apollo upon the same summit. A day or two must be spent within these cloistered walls, where a letter of recommendation will never fail in procuring an hospitable reception. Should the Abate Capomazzo, or the Padre Rettore, Don Prospero Perilli, still be living, assure them that an Englishman is still grateful for the civility and hospitality he received under their roof.

CASINUM was the last city of *Latium*, and was made a Roman colony in the year of Rome 442, under the consulate of *M. Valerius Maximus*, and *P. Decius*



*Mus* ; it became afterwards a *municipium*, and is thus recorded by Frontinus : “ *Casinum muro ducta colonia triumvirali in jugeribus est adsignata, milites legionarii deduxerunt.*”

The next station on the *Via Latina*, was TEANUM SIDICINUM, where many relicts of antiquity still remain, but none of any great magnitude. The situation of the town, and especially that of the convent of *S. Antonio*, which sheltered me, is very picturesque : and many good subjects for the pencil may be found in its environs.

From Teano we proceed to Calvi, formerly CALES, where I met with the remains of several antique buildings, and sundry inscriptions ; and at CASILINUM, near Capua, we join our old

acquaintance the *Via Appia*, and again find ourselves *en pays de connoissance*.

Having once more conducted the tourist to the shores of Naples, I shall there leave him to enjoy the luxuries and amusements of that gay city, to reflect on past scenes, and to form new plans and excursions for the ensuing spring.

A good opportunity will now occur of visiting Sicily and Malta, which may be done with ease before the commencement of the summer heats. A commodious packet will convey the tourist to Palermo: and if times are not altered, the English name will procure him a good passport, and a friendly reception. In no one city of

Italy did I meet with so much true friendship and hospitality; or found the general society established on so pleasant a footing.

But in his intended tour through the island, the traveller must consider a little before he proceeds on his journey: he must not expect to find hotels or inns ready to receive him at a moment's notice, or relays of post-horses. His equipage must be a litter, which is a vehicle resembling a sedan chair, carried on poles by mules; but from experience, I would recommend this unpleasant mode of conveyance, as a place only of the *dernier ressort*. A sumpter mule for your baggage, and another for your own riding, should be added to the suite, which will be

escorted by a guard on horseback, called a *Campiere*, who will be well armed ; and an Italian servant, who understands cookery, will be found very useful. As the comforts of nightly quarters cannot be overlooked, I shall state to the tourist, how, in my own situation, they were procured. During my first excursion through the southern provinces of the island, I provided myself with letters of recommendation from my friends in Palermo, to their friends in the country, which never failed to procure me a kind, nay *too kind* a reception ; for after a fatiguing journey, when my bed was the greatest *desideratum*, I frequently was ushered into a large assembly, who had been invited to supper

*per far' onore al Signor Cavaliere Inglese.*

Thankful, yet disconcerted by these overstrained civilities, I adopted a far different mode of travelling during my journey through the northern district. I procured recommendations to the heads of convents; where, even amongst the mendicant orders, I found a dry room for my camp bed; always civility, and frequently much local information from the inhabitants of the convent.

To give a description of the objects most worthy of notice in this once famed island, would far exceed the limits of my intended publication. I have already taken notice of the usual mode of travelling, suggested some



ideas respecting accommodations, and in my Appendix, I shall note down those books that may conduce most to the general information of the tourist.

By the end of May or June, the traveller will find himself again at Naples, and be enabled to escape the dangers of *mal' aria*, in the Pontine marshes, before the excess of summer heat takes place : and as no new road will now occur, or any objects of novelty detain him on his road, at least as far as Bologna, he may there decide upon his homeward track, whether (as before stated) by Trieste to Vienna, and through Germany ; or by the nearer road, through the Tyrol. In the latter case, he will proceed as far as Parma, and from thence to Mantua, Verona,



Roveredo, Trent, and the picturesque provinces of the Tyrol. But as the city of *Genova la Superba* has not been included in any of the routes I have laid down, I think it right to hint, that from Parma the digression to it will not be very long, and that the traveller will be amply recompensed for undertaking it, by a sight of the beautifully situated city and port of Genova.

## POSTSCRIPT.

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I HAVE often been thinking, (says Mr. Middleton, in his Letter from Rome,) that a voyage to Italy might properly enough be compared to the common stages and journey of life. At our setting out through France, the pleasures that we find, like those of our youth, are of the gay fluttering kind, which grow by degrees, as we advance towards Italy, more solid, manly, and rational, but attain not their full perfection till we reach ROME; from which point we no sooner turn homewards, than they begin again gradu-

ally to decline ; and though sustained for a while in some degree of vigour, through the other stages and cities of Italy, yet dwindle at last into weariness and fatigue, and a desire to be at home, where the traveller finishes his course, as the old man does his days, with the usual privilege of being tiresome to his friends, by a perpetual repetition of past adventures.

## MAPS *and* BOOKS.

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### MAPS.

A large Map of Italy, by DE LA ROCHETTE,  
published, and sold in London, by FADEN.

A Map of Italy, by ZANNONI.

Itinéraire des routes les plus fréquentées de  
l'Europe, par DUTENS, printed in London,  
for FADEN.

A magnificent Map of the city of Rome, illus-  
trating its antiquities, by PIRANESI.

Another Map of Rome, on a large scale, by  
NOLLI, and a smaller, by LOSI.

Patrimonio di S. Pietro, a large Map, by  
AMETI.

Il Lazio descritto, by the same author.

N. B. In this chart the course of the Roman  
roads is laid down.

Carta dello Stato Ecclesiastico, by MAIRE.

**Pianta delle Paludi Pontine.** N. B. In this map the line of the Appian way is accurately traced.

### NAPLES.

This kingdom has been illustrated by a series of excellent Maps by the celebrated geographer ZANNONI ; and amongst them is a general chart of the whole kingdom, entitled, *Carta Geographica del Regno di Napoli*, da ZANNONI.

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### BOOKS OF GENERAL INFORMATION.

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*Italia et Sicilia antiqua*, CLUVERIUS, 2 tom. folio, 1624.

N. B. To the scholar and antiquary these volumes will supply a most ample store of classical knowledge and antiquarian information.

*Descrittione dell' Italia*, ALBERTI, folio, 1550

Analyse d'Italie. D'ANVILLE, 4to. 1744

Le rivoluzioni dell' Italia. DENINA, 3 tom.  
4to. - - - 1769

Roma vetus ac recens. DONATI. 4to. 1639

Roma antica, NARDINI, 4 tom. 8vo. 1771

Roma moderna. VENUTI. 4 tom. 8vo. 1767.

Vetus Latium. CORRADINO. 11 tom. 4to.  
1745

A description of Latium, and the Campagna,  
illustrated with numerous etchings. KNIGHT.  
4to. - - - 1805

La Via Appia riconosciuta, e descritta da  
Roma à Brindisi, PRATILLI, folio. 1745

Découverte de la maison de campagne d'Ho-  
race. CAPMARTIN de CHAUPY, 3 tom. 8vo.  
*Rome* 1767

N. B. A book replete with a variety of  
antiquarian information.

A new voyage to Italy. MISSON, 4 vol. 8vo.  
1739



Travels in different parts of Italy, Germany,  
&c. KEYSER, 4 vols. 8vo. - 1760

The grand Tour, NUGENT, 4 vol. 8vo. 1778

Remarks on the antiquities of Rome and its  
environs, LUMSDEN, 4to. - 1797

(A good work.)

A classical tour through Italy, EUSTACE, 2 vol.  
4to., - - - 1813

A highly useful and esteemed publication.

### SICILY.

De Rebus Siculis, cum auctario, 3 tom. folio.

FAZELLUS - - 1753

N. B. There is an older, but less copious  
edition, in one volume, folio.

Lexicon topographicum Siciliae, 4to.

*Palermo* 1760

Histoire générale de la Sicile, BURIGNY,

2 tom. 4to. - - - 1745

Viaggio per tutte le antichità della Sicilia de-  
scritto da IGNAZIO PATERNO, Principe di  
Biscari, 4to. - - - 1781

Tour through Sicily and Malta, BRYDONE,  
2 vols. 8vo. - - 1773

Tour in Sicily, SWINBURNE, 4 vols. 8vo. 1790

Travels in Sicily and Malta, by DE NON,  
translated into English, 8vo. - 1789

Voyages en Sicile, REIDSESEL, 8vo. 1802

### MALTA.

Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte, VERTOT,  
4 tom. 4to. - 1726

Malta illustrata, ABELA et CIANTAR, 2 tom.  
folio. - - 1772

As monumental records and inscriptions will form a very principal part of the antiquities of Italy, the following book will be found highly necessary in deciphering the usual abbreviations which are made use of in these historical records.

Siglarium Romanum, sive explicatio notarum  
ac literarum in marmoribus, lapidibus,  
nummis, &c. curante JOHANNE GERRARD,  
4to - Londini 1792

The Fasti Consulares will also prove an useful book of reference ; and the following portable volume may be added to the travelling library.

Fasti consulares ac triumphī acti a Romulo rege usque ad Tiberium Cæsarem, 8vo.

*Oxonii* 1801

### SWITZERLAND.

Dictionnaire de la Suisse, 3 tom. 8vo.

*Geneve* 1788

Travels in Switzerland, illustrated with an excellent map, COXE, 3 vols. 8vo. (Several editions.)

Comments on the above, by RAMOND, 2 vol.

8vo. - - - 1781

Voyage dans les Alpes. DE SAUSSURE, 4 tom.

4to. - - - 1779

Description des glaciers, BOURRIT, 3 tom.

8vo. - - - 1785

*Note.* Those travellers who are desirous of

becoming more fully acquainted with the government of the Swiss Cantons, may consult *The History of the Helvetic Confederacy*, by PLANTA, 2 vol. 4to.

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DURING a long residence in Italy, my zeal for Roman antiquity, induced me to trace out the course of the VIA APPIA, from Rome to Beneventum: and to render my researches more interesting, I engaged an eminent artist, CARLO LABRUZZI, to accompany me, and to make correct drawings of the numerous and interesting monuments which accompany the VIA during its whole extent. Two numbers, containing twenty-four large and spirited etchings, were completed, when the

dreadful revolution gave a death-blow to the fine arts. A few copies of this interesting publication, in which are included the magnificent Sarcophagi of SCIPIO and CECILIA METELLA, &c. &c. remain unsold, and may be procured at Mr. Murray's, bookseller, in Albemarle-street.

The author is still living, and in these more peaceful times, will probably continue his antiquarian researches on the same line of road.

The title of this publication is,

Via Appia illustrata ab urbe Româ  
ad Capuam—CARLO LABRUZZI.

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ITINERARY

THROUGH

ITALY.

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UNIVERSITY

OF

CHICAGO

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ITINERARY *from* TURIN *to* GENEVA,  
over MOUNT CENIS.

	Postes,	English miles.
From TURIN		
A Rivoli - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
S. Ambroise - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
A la Zaconiera - - -	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Suze - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Novaleze - - -	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Passage of M. Cenis,		
{ A la Grande Croix - - }	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
{ A l'Hopital - - - }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
{ Aux Petites Tavernes - }	—	— $\frac{1}{4}$
Lannebourg - - -	1	5
Bramens - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Villarodin - - -	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Modane - - - -	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. André - - - -	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Michel - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
S. Jean de Maurienne - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
A la Chambre - - -	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Erpierre - - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aiguebelle - - - -	1	7
Montmélian - - -	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chambery - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Aix les Bains - - -	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Remilly - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Frangy - - - -	2	14
GENEVE - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{3}{4}$

*From TURIN to MILAN.*

	Postes.	English miles,
From TURIN to		
Settimo - - -	1	8
Chivasco - - -	1	7
Ziano - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	13
S. Germano - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14'
Vercelli - - -	1	9
Novara - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14
Buffalora - - -	1	10
S. Pietro l'Olmo - - -	1	9
MILANO - - -	1	9
	$10\frac{1}{2}$	93

*Note.* The above statement is taken from *Dutens*. But in my own Journal I find the post of *Orfengo* placed between *Vercelli* and *Novara*, and that of *Sidriano* substituted for *S. Pietro l'Olmo*; the whole *iter* making, according to my account, 12 postes instead of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  postes.

*From MILAN to FLORENCE.*

					Postes.	English miles.
From MILAN to						
Marignano	-		-		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lodi	-	-		-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Casal	-	-		-	1	
PIACENZA	-		-		2	
Fiorenzola	-		-		2	
Borgo S. Domino		-		-	1	
Castel Guelfo	-		-		1	
FARMA	-	-		-	1	
S. Ilario	-	-		-	1	
REGGIO	-		-		1	
Rubiera	-		-		1	
MODENA	-		-		1	
Samoggia	-		-		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
BOLOGNA	-		-		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pianora	-		-		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Loiano	-	-		-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Feligare	-		-		1	
Covigliajo	-		-		1	
Monte Casello	-		-		1	
{ Alle Maschere*	-	-			1	
{ Caffaggiolo	-	-				
Fonte Buona	-		-		1	
FIRENZE, or FLORENCE		-			1	
					27 $\frac{1}{2}$	202

\* This being the only house between Bologna and Florence that will afford good nightly accommodations, the traveller must pay the expenses of his postillions and horses for the night. Not in Dutens.

*From FLORENCE to ROME,*  
*by PERUGIA.*

	Postes.	English miles.
From FLORENCE to		
Pian del fonte - - -	2	14
Levane - - -	2	15
AREZZO - - -	2	15
Camoccia - - -	2	14
Torricella - - -	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
PERUGIA - - -	2	13
Madonna degli Angeli - -	1	11
Foligno - - -	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alle Vene - - -	1	9
Spoletto - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strettura - - -	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
TERNI - - -	1	8
Narni - - -	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Otricoli - - -	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Borghetto - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cività Castellana - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	6
Rignano - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castel Nuovo - - -	1	6
Valborghetto - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
Prima Porta - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMA - - -	1	6
	26	197



*From FLORENCE to ROME,*  
*by SIENA.*

	Postes.	English miles.
From FLORENCE to		
San Cassiano - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alle Tabernelle - - -	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Poggibonzi - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castiglioncello - - -	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
SIENA - - -	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Montarone - - -	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Buon Convento - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tornieri - - -	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
La Scala - - -	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ricorsi - - -	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radicofani - - -	1	6
Ponte Centino - - -	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aquapendente - - -	1	5
Nuovo San Lorenzo - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
Bolsena - - -	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Montefiascone - - -	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
VITERBO - - -	1	10
A la Montagna - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
Ronciglione - - -	1	7
Monte Rosi - - -	1	9
Baccano - - -	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
A la Storta - - -	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMA - - -	1	9
	23	171 $\frac{1}{4}$

*From ROME to NAPLES,  
by TERRACINA and the course of the  
VIA APPIA.*

	Postes.	English miles.
From ROME to		
Torre di Mezza via	1	
Albano	1	
Genzano ( <i>Aricia</i> )	1	
Velletri	1	
Cisterna	1	
Torre tre ponti ( <i>Ad sponsas</i> )	1½	
Mesa ( <i>Ad medias</i> )	2	
TERRACINA ( <i>olim Anxur</i> )	2	
Fondi ( <i>Fundis</i> )	1½	
Itri	1	
Mola di Gaeta ( <i>Formiis</i> )	1	
Garigliano ( <i>Minturnis</i> )	1	
S. Agata	1	
Francolesi	1	
CAPUA ( <i>Casilinum</i> )	1	
Aversa	1	
NAPOLI, or NAPLES	1	
	20	152

Since Dutens wrote his Itinerary, the road has been altered, and carried through the Pontine Marshes, on the foundations of the ancient *Via Appia*. The distance between Rome and Naples is stated by him at 152 English miles.

*From NAPLES to ROME,  
by the Course of the VIA LATINA.*

From NAPLES to	
Capua ( <i>Casilinum</i> )	
Calvi ( <i>Cales</i> )	
Teano ( <i>Teanum Sidicinum</i> )	
Monte Casino ( <i>Casinum</i> )	
Aquino ( <i>Aquinum</i> )	
Ceprano ( <i>Fregellatum</i> )	
Frusinone ( <i>Frusinum</i> )	
Fiorentino ( <i>Ferentinum</i> )	
Anagni ( <i>Compitum Anagninum</i> )	
Valmontone	
ROMA.	

The greater part of this road is not practicable for English four-wheel carriages, without great risk of fractures,

*From ROME to VENICE, along the  
Shores of the ADRIATIC SEA.*

	Postes.	English miles.
From ROME to		
Foligno. See Iter, page 112	12	
Casa Nuova - - -	1	
Serravaile - - -	1	
Ponte le Trave - - -	1	
Valcimara - - -	1	
Tolentino - - -	1	
Macerata - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sambucchetto - - -	1	
LORETO - - -	1	
Camerano - - -	1	
ANCONA - - -	1	
Case Brugiate - - -	1	
Sinigaglia - - -	1	
Marotta - - -	1	
Fano - - -	1	
Pesaro - - -	1	
Catolica - - -	1	
RIMINI - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Savignano - - -	1	
Cesena - - -	1	
Forli - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Faenza - - -	1	
	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	

	Postes.	English miles.
Imola - - -	1	
S. Nicolò - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
BOLOGNA - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
San Georgio - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Cento - - -	1	
San Carlo - - -	1	
FERRARA - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	43	
<p>At this place boats may be hired to convey the traveller to VENICE, or, if he prefers a land journey over bad roads, he must take the following course.</p>		
To Rovigo - - -	2	18
Monfelicce - - -	2	15
PADOVA - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12
Al Dolo - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
Fusina - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9
VENEZIA, or VENICE - - -		5
	$8\frac{1}{2}$	69

1857

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